FBIS DAILY REPORT

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VISITING FRENCH OLYMPIC LEADER SCORES BOYCOTT, ALI AFRICAN TOUR

AU211404 Sofia BTA in English 1320 GMT 21 Feb 80 AU

["Firmly for Moscow"--BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, February 21 (BTA)--"In spite of the discussions the French sportsmen are busy training for the Moscow Olympic games. There is not even a hint at a boycott. Everything is going smoothly according to schedule," says Mr. B. Restout, president of the European boxing federation, amateurs. Mr Restout is in Sofia for the "Strandjata" international boxing tournament. In an interview for NARODEN SPORT, he says that "the leaders of the United States tries to mix sports with politics, but it proved an ill-devised and thoroughly wrong move, and this move received the right answer from the International Olympic Committee. As for myself I am satisfied with the development of events in favor of the Olympic movement."

Mr Restout, who is also vice-president of the International Amateur Boxing Association and vice-president of the French National Olympic Committee, when asked how assesses the African tour of Muhammad Ali, popularizing President Carter's ideas, he answered: "I would prefer to pass this fact in contempt and think that it is not necessary to be commented at all." The president of the European Amateur Boxing Federation stresses the stands of the federation headed by him and of the International Amateur Boxing Association are explicit and firmly in favour of the Moscow games. "France will send her best four or five boxers to Moscow," he said in conclusion.

USSR RADIO MINISTER ATTENDS SOFIA MEETINGS; MEMORANDUM SIGNED

Meeting With Zhukov

AU221920 Sofia BTA in English 1830 GMT 22 Feb 80 AU

[Text] Sofia, Feb 22 (BTA)--Today Mr Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the BCP CC and State Council president, received Mr Petr Pleshakov, the Soviet minister of radio industry. The meeting, which proceeded in cordial and friendly atmosphere, was also attended by Mr Todor Bozhinov, first deputy chairman of the Ministerial Council; by Mr Vasil Khubchev, minister of electronics and electrical engineering, and other officials.

The economic, scientific and technological cooperation in the radio industry and its further development were on the agenda of the talks, as well as the possibilities of working out a joint programme of the two ministries for the implementation of the tasks proceeding from the general specialization and cooperation schemes in the sphere of material production between Bulgaria and the Soviet Union, up to the year 1990. New forms of cooperation and the prospects for further deepening the ties of integration were the other issues that figured prominently in the talks.

Signing of Memorandum

AU222220 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2000 GMT 22 Feb 80 AU

[Text] Petr Pleshakov, USSR minister of radio industry, paid a 6-day visit to our country.

He conducted negotiations with Vasil Khubchev, minister of electronics and electrical engineering, on the expansion and intensification of specialization and production sharing in the field of electronic techniques and radio industry.

A closing memorandum on the talks held between the two ministers was signed at the Vrana residence tonight.

DANISH COMMUNIST LEADER ATTENDS SOFIA MEETINGS; DEPARTS

Talks With Zhivkov

AU221447 Sofia BTA in English 1355 GMT 22 Feb 80 AU

[Text] Sofia, February 22 (BTA)--Mr Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the CC of the BCP, and Mr Jorgen Jensen, chairman of the Communist Party of Denmark, expressed the solidarity of the BCP and the Communist Party of Denmark with the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and fully supported the internationalist help rendered by the Soviet Union to the Afghan people.

At their meeting here today they reaffirmed the determination of the two parties to proceed with their consistent and unflinching struggle for peace and disarmament. The two leaders denounced firmly the decision of the NATO Council for production and deployment of medium-range nuclear missiles in some West European countries.

Mr Todor Zhivkov and Mr Jorgen Jensen discussed the relations of the BCP and the Danish Communist Party. They reaffirmed the readiness of the two parties to expand and deepen their cooperation, to make every effort for consolidation of the international communist and workers' movement on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

Departure 25 February

AU251107 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1030 GMT 25 Feb 80 AU

[Text] On 25 February Jorgen Jensen, chairman of the Danish Communist Party who had visited Bulgaria at the invitation of the BCP Central Committee, departed from the country.

At Sofia airport the guest was seen off by Dimitur Stanishev, BCP Central Committee secretary, and responsible officials of the Central Committee.

CSSR FINANCE MINISTER LER ATTENDS COOPERATION TALKS

Received by Zarev

AU221840 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1630 GMT 22 Feb 80 AU

[Text] Kiril Zarev, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, received Leopold Ler, minister of finance of the CSSR. They discussed questions concerning the further development of cooperation between the two countries. The meeting was attended by Belcho Belchev, minister of finance, and Jaroslav Hejna, CSSR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Bulgaria.

Departure 2[illegible] February

AU232120 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 23 Feb 80 AU

[Text] Leopold Ler, CSSR minister of finance, paid a visit to our country. During his stay in Bulgaria he was received by Kiril Zarev, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and met Stanish Bonev, head of the BCP Central Committee Planning-Economic Department.

The Czechoslovak guest held talks with Belcho Belchev, minister of finance. They discussed questions of the further development of cooperation between Bulgaria and the CSSR in the field of finance-monetary relations. They also dealt with problems of improving financial administration in both countries.

Today Leopold Ler, CSSR minister of finance, left Bulgaria for his country.

BCP'S LUKANOV MEETS WITH OFFICIALS IN AUSTRIA

Discussion on Trade

AU230925 Sofia BTA in English 0845 GMT 23 Feb 80 AU

[Text] Vienna, Feb 23 (BTA)--Mr Andrey Lukanov, deputy chairman of the Ministerial Council of Bulgaria is on an official visit to Austria at the invitation of Mr Hannes Androsch, vice chancellor of Austria. He was received and had talks with federal Chancellor Bruno Kreisky on matters of mutual interest. Mr Lukanov had talks also with the Vice Chancellor Androsch and with the minister of trade, commerce and industry, Dr. Josef Staribacher. A detailed survey was made at the talks of the state and trends in the development of bilateral trade relations. It was mentioned that the favourable development of relations between the two countries constituted a good precondition for a stepped up cooperation in the future. It was noted that such meetings and contacts aimed at the constant positive development of relations between separate European countries were particularly useful now, under the conditions of the complicated international situation.

Return to Sofia

AU251012 Sofia BTA in English 0810 GMT 25 Feb 80 AU

[Text] Sofia, February 25 (BTA)--Mr Andrey Lukanov, deputy chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers, late last night returned here from his official visit to Austria at the invitation of Vice-Chancellor Hannes Androsch.

During his stay in Austria, Mr Lukanov was received by federal Chancellor Bruno Kreisky. He held talks with Vice-Chancellor Hannes Androsch and with the minister of trade, commerce and industry, Mr Josef Staribacher. Stress was laid on the need in the present complicated international situation for making further efforts for the development and deepening of cooperation between the countries in Europe and for the consolidation of the policy of detente.

Specific measures were discussed for industrial and market cooperation between the two countries in the field of ferrous metallurgy, mineral resources, power generation, petrochemistry, etc.

BCP DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR JAPANESE COMMUNIST CONGRESS

AU241702 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1630 GMT 24 Feb 80 AU

[Text] At the invitation of the Japanese Communist Party Central Committee on 24 February a delegation of the BCP Central Committee led by Ivan Panov, BCP Plovdiv Okrug Committee first secretary, departed for Japan. The delegation will take part in the 15th Congress of the Japanese Communist Party.

BULGARIAN AMBASSADOR TO GHANA PRESENTS CREDENTIALS

AU222219 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 22 Feb 80 AU

[Text] Kostadin Gyaurov, Bulgarian ambassador to Ghana, presented his credentials to Hilla Limann, president of Ghana. The ceremony was attended by [name indistinct], deputy minister of foreign affairs of Ghana. In his speech President Hilla Limann expressed his most sincere wishes to Comrade Todor Zhivkov and to the entire Bulgarian people for health and happiness.

ZHIVKOV GREETS PZPR FIRST SECRETARY GIEREK ON REELECTION

AU221949 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 20 Feb 80 p 1 AU

[Telegram from Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and chairman of the State Council, to Edward Gierek, PZPR Central Committee first secretary]

[Text] Dear Comrade Gierek,

On the occasion of your reelection to the post of first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, I ask you to accept, on behalf of the BCP Central Committee and on my own behalf, the most sincere comradely congratulations.

The Bulgarian communists and working people in our country followed with great interest the work of your party's eighth congress, which once more confirmed the strong unity of the Polish communists rallied around the policy of the PZPR Central Committee and which outlined the program for the further development of socialist society in the Polish People's Republic, to the benefit of the Polish people. We sincerely rejoice at the great successes achieved by socialist Poland, under the leadership of the PZPR, in all sectors of life in implementing the decisions of the Sixth and Seventh PZPR Congresses.

We are convinced that the relations of friendship and cooperation existing between our two fraternal parties, between the Bulgarian People's Republic and the Polish People's Republic, will continue to develop in the future and be intensified to the benefit of both our peoples.

I take the liberty, dear Comrade Gierek, to wish you, on this occasion, with all my heart, good health and great successes in implementing the decisions adopted by the Eighth PZPR Congress, for the future prosperity of socialist Poland, in fraternal unity, alliance, and cooperation with the Soviet Union, the Bulgarian People's Republic, and the other countries belonging to the socialist community, for the victory of our great cause, the cause of peace and socialism throughout the world.

BREZHNEV SPEECH PRAISED FOR PEACEFUL TONE

LD240100 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 23 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Our editorial commentary is devoted to yesterday's speech by Leonid Brezhnev:

No one doubted that it would be more than just a preelection speech; this was indicated by the preceding speeches of the leading Soviet representatives in which the Soviet stance on the most important current issues was unequivocally expressed. Today it is possible to say that the speech of the highest-ranking Soviet representative not only fulfilled these expectations, but greatly exceeded them. Leonid Brezhnev said everything that the contemporary man needed to hear to once again feel firm ground under his feet and to rediscover confidence in the future. To a world made anxious by the hysterical policy and feverish war preparations of the United States, Leonid Brezhnev clearly said: The Soviet Union is sufficiently strong and has everything needed to repel any military provocation, and the Soviet Union is at the same time resolved to consistently and steadfastly continue with the policies of detente, cooperation and understanding between nations.

Against Carter's doctrine of U.S. hegemony; against the doctrine of threats and blackmail; and against the policy of "from a position of strength" and armament, Leonid Brezhnev placed a doctrine of peaceful coexistence. He placed a reliable Leninist policy of international equality, peace and social progress, which in today's conditions is the only rational and acceptable alternative for all nations, and for mankind as a whole. This is a fact which no one can overlook or ignore. This is a diametrical difference which grasps more than anything else the fundamental difference between the two states systems and thereby the policy of the two principal world powers and the two world systems.

Carter, to enhance his chances of reelection, had to proclaim as areas of vital interest to the United States every corner of this planet where it is possible to grasp either freely or cheaply the oil and other raw material wealth of other nations, and to establish in the name of these interests a policy of armament and of international blackmail which is pushing the world to the brink of a war.

In contrast to this, the Soviet doctrine of peaceful coexistence proceeds from the right of all nations to use the wealth of their respective countries for their own benefit, in peace and constructive cooperation with other states.

This is a difference which is so unequivocally clear that it needs no comment. It is not a policy of threats and armament, but a policy of rapprochement, relaxation and disarmament. Instead of hatred and mistrust between nations, it seeks friendship, understanding and trust; instead of a senseless waste of effort and resources for the preparation of the destruction of mankind, this is a policy of reasonable guarantees of mutual security which will facilitate disarmament and thereby create the opportunity and the resources to tackle the urgent global problems facing mankind. This is the basic purpose of the Soviet policy as expressed by Leonid Brezhnev in yesterday's speech.

The strength of this policy lies in its being backed by a united, strong Soviet people and the enormous sources of the immense Soviet land; it lies in its being supported by the great family of the socialist states, and in its relevance to the basic interests of all nations of the world. The strength of the Leninist policy of peaceful coexistence, however, also lies in the fact that what is involved is not merely a proclaimed policy, for this policy is daily confirmed by the entire Soviet practice, and by the intensive constructive effort of all nations of the Soviet Union.

Yesterday's speech by Leonid Brezhnev was mostly devoted to this effort, and if it reaffirmed the consistent orientation of the Soviet state towards peaceful, constructive work, if it declared that this very thing constitutes the orientation from which the Soviet people will never be deflected by anything and anyone, then this is not only proof of the truthfulness of the Soviet's peaceful foreign policy, but above all proof of the unshakeable confidence in the possibilities of a further relaxation in the peaceful future of this world.

This itself is the main source of the certainty, calm and confidence in the future which the speech of Leonid Brezhnev has given to anyone who has become concerned about recent international developments. Brezhnev's words that "we have every reason to be able to look into the future calmly and with certainty" are therefore welcomed by our country with gratitude and hope, because these words are based on the profound knowledge of the situation and of the real balance of power in the world. Our people, so often severely tried, clearly realize now that the adventurous policy of the United States and NATO is covering the international skies with menacing clouds--the valuable historic opportunity which our alliance with the Soviet Union represents for us. It forms the basis of our development and the guarantee of our security. Yesterday's speech of Leonid Brezhnev once again convinced us of that.

CARTER'S OLYMPIC BOYCOTT CONTRASTS WITH PUBLIC OPINION

LD221026 Prague CTK in English 0800 GMT 22 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Prague--President James Carter has finally shown his cards in his decision that U.S. athletes will not attend the Olympic games in Moscow, ZEMEDELSKE NOVINY wrote today.

"This 'freedom fighter', with his mouth full of human rights defence, takes really peculiar stands. On one hand he does not recognize the rights of the Government and people of Afghanistan to ask the Soviet Union for assistance, on the other he assumes the right to declare remote Middle East regions a sphere of U.S. special interest and to give military backing to the ruling Salvadoran junta, against the will of the people."

After proclaiming his decision Carter will obviously exert maximum pressure on the governments of U.S. allies to follow suit, but this will not be easy. The world public and sportsmen make it more than clear what they think about the Olympic peace-breakers of his type, "and it is never very popular to take decisions in contrast to the public opinion," the paper said.

PARTY, GOVERNMENT APPROVE RESULTS OF HUSAK'S INDOCHINA TOUR

LD222336 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 22 Feb 80 LD

[Text] The CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and the federal government discussed and approved a report on the results of the official friendly visit of our party and state delegation--led by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the Republic--to the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the Kampuchean People's Republic and the Lao People's Democratic Republic 12-17 February 1980.

They approved the course of the Czechoslovak delegation and stressed that the results of the talks and the contractual documents signed will contribute to the further deepening of friendship and to the development of cooperation between our fraternal parties, states and nations on principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism.

They highly appreciated the unity of views and identity of standpoints on all issues discussed as well as the cordial welcome extended to the Czechoslovak delegation by party and state representatives and peoples of the countries visited.

The visit was an expression of the solidarity and support of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic and of all our people for the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the Kampuchean People's Republic and the Lao People's Democratic Republic in the defense of their independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity against attacks and intrigues of international imperialism and Chinese hegemonism, in the restoration of their political, economic and cultural life and in the fulfillment of their targets for further socialist development. The visit became a fresh, important milestone in the development of friendly relations between the working people of Socialist Czechoslovakia and the peoples of Vietnam, Kampuchea and Laos.

The CPCZ Centra Commitee Presidium and the federal government highly appreciated the importance of the visit for strengthening the unity and close cooperation of countries of the socialist community in the interest of further successful development of their socialist systems. They noted with satisfaction that the visit convincingly expressed the determination of Czechoslovakia, Vietnam, Kampuchea and Laos to cement their joint participation with the USSR and other socialist countries in the struggle for the victory of socialism and progress, and in the struggle for peace in Europe, Asia and other parts of the world.

The CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and the Federal Government have taken relevant measures for further elaboration of and insurance in implementing the visit's results.

TRADE ATTACHE IN MOSCOW INTERVIEWED ON GOODS EXCHANGE

AU211917 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 19 Feb 80 p 6 AU

[Interview by Jaroslav Mazal and Rudolf Nittmann, RUDE PRAVO and Bratislava PRAVDA correspondents in Moscow, with Emil Misovsky, trade attache of the CSSR Embassy in Moscow--date not given]

[Excerpts] Last year Czechoslovakia imported Soviet raw materials and goods worth R3.4 billion and exported to the USSR productions and installations worth R3.4 billion. The overall CSSR-USSR foreign trade turnover last year was a record one: R6,925,000,000. In other words, the CSSR and the USSR every day exchange goods valued at almost R19 million.

[Question] What are the most important items in our deliveries to the USSR?

[Answer] Machinery and installations constitute the largest portion of our mutual deliveries. In the first place I would like to draw the attention to the deliveries of Czechoslovak technological equipment for nuclear powerplants--for example, volume compensators, separators and special remote control armatures. For example, we have delivered to Kemerovo a steam reformer for the production of ammonia with an annual capacity of 450,000 tons and we have delivered to Grodno the first urea-producing plant with a daily capacity of 1,000 tons. Our food processing equipment enterprises have delivered for the first time equipment with an annual capacity of 1 million hectoliters for a brewery in Ochakov, Moscow. There will be more such deliveries to the USSR. Special lines for the lacquering and plastic coating of thin steel sheets have been put into operation in the town of Lisva, and two more lines for tin-coating and zinc-coating will be delivered by Czechoslovak enterprises in the course of this year.

One of the larger technological installations that should be mentioned concerns the delivery of equipment for a new porcelain factory in the town of Kusavai, Uzbekistan.

As regards the deliveries of machinery, in the first place we should mention 20 electric locomotives of a new type that are capable of reaching 200 kilometers per hour, and the deliveries of 270 diesel locomotives and 40 other electric locomotives. We have delivered to our customers in Kiew the 5,000th Skoda trolleybus, which are also in service in other Ukrainian cities, in the Baltic region and in Transcaucasia. Last year we delivered to the USSR 2,860 Tatra trucks and at the end of 1979 we made the first deliveries of Avia trucks. We must also mention 91,000 motorcycles, 600 streetcars, 200 trolleybuses, 600 shuttleless spinning machines of the BD-200 type, 3,400 pneumatic looms and 500 automatic spinning machines. The deliveries of our consumer goods--particularly of textiles, ready-made wear, furniture, fancy leather goods and other products are also significant. To date we cannot be fully satisfied with the quality of footwear, although a considerable improvement has been achieved in this respect.

[Question] What important Soviet export items to the CSSR should be stressed?

[Answer] In the first place we would like to draw attention to the first block of the Jaslovske Bohunice nuclear powerplant which has been put in operation. The second block--with the Soviet Vver-440 reactor--will be put into operation this year. In the East Slovak ironworks the No 2 blast furnace--for which the USSR delivered more than 4,000 tons of various kinds of equipment--underwent general overhaul and has gone into operation. The Czechoslovak airlines received their first Il-62M airliner and their 25th Yak-40 airplane. The import of passenger cars also should not be ignored: Last year we imported 43,000 of them--of which more than 26,000 were Zhigulis. I could go on and on....

[Question] Could you elaborate on deliveries planned for this year?

[Answer] One of the most important tasks is the import of raw materials which are of vital importance to the CSSR economy. This year we will import from the USSR 18.8 million tons of crude oil, 8.8 billion cubic meters of natural gas, 65,000 tons of cotton, 1 million tons of pig iron, 3.2 million tons of black coal, enough pig iron to produce 9 million tons of steel, 2.1 million kilowatt hours of electricity, large quantities of nonferrous metals, mineral fertilizers, various chemical raw materials and other goods.

DELEGATION TRAVELS TO MOSCOW FOR 'DAYS OF CULTURE' FESTIVITIES

LD242318 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1130 GMT 24 Feb 80 LD

[Text] An official Czechoslovak delegation headed by Josef Havlin, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, left Prague for Moscow today to attend a ceremonial opening of the Days of Culture of the CSSR in the Soviet Union. The delegation also consists of Milan Klusak and Miroslav Valek, the respective Czech and Slovak ministers of culture; Jan Kozak, chairman of the Union of Czechoslovak Writers; and Jirina Svorcova, deputy chairman of the Union of the Czechoslovak Dramatic Artists.

At the Ruzyne Airport in Prague, the members of the delegation were seen off by Jindrich Polednik, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee; Miroslav Muller, the head of a department of the CPCZ Central Committee; Josef Vondruska, Czech minister of education and other representatives of Czechoslovak political, public and cultural life. Soviet Ambassador Aleksandr Botvin was also present.

WESTERN CALL FOR NEUTRAL AFGHANISTAN CRITICIZED

DW221215 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1810 GMT 21 Feb 80 DW

[Manfred Klein commentary]

[Text] In the present situation, meetings of politicians and their statements are being watched with particular attention. What do they have to say concerning the situation; are the states they represent advocating the elimination of the dangerous edge in international relations? In short: Is commonsense or illusion dictating their policies?

In the communique on the visit to the USSR by GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer, both sides emphasized that the Warsaw Pact member states and all peace-loving forces must make persistent efforts to prevent a return to the cold war in international relations. Similar positions are sought for in vain these days among the various meetings of Western politicians. They are occupied instead by the question of to what degree the European NATO states will support Washington or, to be more precise, how they propose to behave, in view of the massive pressures of the United States--which show clear features of blackmail--toward a policy which ranges from the Olympic boycott to militant threatening gestures backed by NATO's long-term program and its immensely increased arms budget.

The facts confirm the finding in the above-mentioned communique that the present aggravation of the international situation has been caused by acts of certain imperialist circles, and certain advice advanced in this situation by the foreign ministers of the West European community is anything but suited for improving the situation. What I am talking about is their proposal that Afghanistan be neutralized. Only naive minds can overlook the fact that an attempt is being made here to prescribe to another people the form of government under which they must live and that Western foreign ministers want to make a decision on another state.

It is intended to suggest the impression that imperialist powers never had any interest in Afghanistan and would in future abstain from exerting any influence, for which the lulling word neutrality is being employed. All of this does not pass the test of hard reality.

Yesterday a broadcast of the Hamburg Norddeutscher Rundfunk network in the FRG said that the United States is making every effort to intensify the resistance of the rebels and thus to ensnare the USSR even deeper in military conflicts. According to convincing U.S. press reports--I am still quoting the broadcasting station--the United States has been delivering arms to the rebels since mid-January.

There is really no such thing as a neutral stance or preparations for it. It is being confirmed that foreign powers, together with counterrevolutionary gangs which are being strongly supported by the United States, wanted to destroy the independence and sovereignty of Afghanistan, which led to the known countermeasures.

It is not the first time that imperialist states are campaigning with the iridescent term neutrality and even citing the interests of mankind to cover up real conditions--in this case the imperialist aggression against Afghanistan. [Passage indistinct] to continue the policy of interference in the inner affairs of this country. These confusing games do not take the tension out of the international situation. Instead these delusive maneuvers concentrate more explosive.

This is why the GDR and the Soviet Union again demand the immediate discontinuation of continuous aggressive actions against independent revolutionary Afghanistan, declaring their full solidarity with the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan in its fight for national independence and sovereignty.

Recognizing national independence and sovereignty means serving peace and detente. Calling it into question, looking down upon it and rearming--like Washington--in order to force one's will on other people means returning to cold war.

Our states are determined not to allow that, and this also includes unmasking the new tactics of the other side.

PROTESTS AGAINST OLYMPICS, AFGHANISTAN REPORTED SPREADING

LD221728 Hamburg DPA in German 1608 GMT 22 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Berlin--According to the Berlin Working Group for Human Rights the protests in the GDR against the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan are spreading. The group was referring today to information from GDR opposition circles. During the night from Tuesday to Wednesday typewritten pamphlets were displayed in telephone booths in the center of Erfurt, stating: "We do not want the Olympics in Moscow--we want coal not cannons."

During the same night there also appeared slogans written in chalk on the Soemmerda office equipment works which is some 40 km from Erfurt and in the Max-Huette Unterwellenborn in Thuringia. In the Max-Huette they read: "Why do we have to wait so long for a car? Because tanks for Afghanistan are being built!" A few days ago the human rights group reported on protests in Rostock and Leipzig.

HONECKER ATTENDS SOVIET EMBASSY RECEPTION

LD222309 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1852 GMT 22 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Berlin--On the occasion of the 62d anniversary of the Soviet Army and Navy Rear Admiral Mikhail Lyshchin, military, naval and air attache of the Soviet Embassy in the GDR, gave a festive reception in Berlin on Friday [22 February]. Among the guests was Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council; other members and candidate members of the SED Politburo, representatives of parties and mass organizations and diplomats, also attended. Present on the Soviet side were Ambassador Petr Abrasimov, Army General Yevgenity Ivanovskiy, commander in chief of the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany, and other high-ranking military personalities.

Rear Admiral Lyshchin paid tribute in a toast to the historic mission of the USSR's Armed Forces in the reliable protection of the peaceful work of Soviet people and in safeguarding world peace. In the last few decades the armies of the fraternal socialist countries have stood firmly by their side.

STOPH PAYS TRIBUTE AT BERLIN MEMORIAL TO SOVIET WAR DEAD

LD231510 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1000 GMT 23 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Berlin--At wreath-laying ceremonies to mark the 62d anniversary of the Soviet Army and Navy, the GDR people together with representatives of the USSR, paid homage to the memory of Soviet soldiers killed in the Great Patriotic War.

At the memorial in Berlin-Treptow, the procession was led by SED Politburo members Willi Stoph, chairman of the Council of Ministers; Horst Sindermann, president of the People's Chamber; and other members of the party-state leadership. Together with them Soviet Ambassador Petr Abrasimov, and the commander in chief of the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany, Army Gen Yevgenity Ivanovskiy, honored the memory of the sons of the Soviet people who gave their lives 35 years ago.

Also present at the ceremony were the heads of diplomatic corps, Moncef Jaafar, ambassador of the Tunisian Republic, as well as military attaches.

A long procession of delegations from Berlin enterprises, organizations and members of the fighting groups of the working class marched past the monument to the strains of workers' songs. With wreaths and bunches of flowers they thanked the Soviet soldiers for the deed of liberation. On the same day wreaths and flowers were placed by working people at other monuments and memorials in various Bezirks of the capital.

STOPH SENDS GREETINGS TO POLAND'S BABIUCH

LD192054 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1634 GMT 19 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Berlin--Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, has conveyed cordial greetings to Edward Babiuch on his appointment as chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers. The telegram states the conviction that the close friendship and fruitful cooperation between the SED and the PZPR between the two states and peoples will grow stronger and intensify by concerted action for the good of the two peoples, in the interest of consolidating the joint fraternal alliance with the USSR and the other states of the socialist community, peace and socialism.

FRG YOUTH DELEGATION VISITS FDJ CENTRAL COUNCIL

AU221850 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 21 Feb 80 p 2 AU

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--A delegation of the federal youth leadership of the German Young Friends of Nature, under the leadership of federal youth leader Heinz Hoffmann, paid a visit to the GDR on Tuesday and Wednesday at the invitation of the FDJ Central Council.

The guests from the FRG were received for a friendly exchange of views by Gunter Rettner, secretary of the FDJ Central Council. Gunter Rettner and Heinz Hoffmann praised the past cooperation among the two organizations and stated that they would further develop their relations in the spirit of peace and detente and of anti-imperialist solidarity and social progress.

In the talks Heniz Hoffmann resolutely denounced the missile decisions of NATO and termed them a danger to world peace. The youth of the FRG Friends of Nature endorses disarmament and detente. The U.S. campaign for a boycott of the Olympic games is intended to serve the purpose of reviving the cold war times. A resolute rejection of the boycott is in the interest of all youths. The two youth organizations endorse the preparation and successful holding of the World Conference of Youth and Students for Disarmament in January 1981 in Helsinki.

IRAN'S 'MOBILIZATION WEEK', HOSTAGE DELAY NOTED

LD240012 Budapest MTI in English 1735 GMT 23 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Budapest, February 23, (MTI)--MTI special correspondent Istvan Ambrus reports from Tehran:

A "mobilization week" started today in Tehran and in the bigger cities of the country. The mobilization was ordered by Ayatollah Khomeyni himself with the explanation that Iran and the Islam world "must fact up to the great powers and especially to the United States in a delicate situation."

It belongs to the ideas of the ayatollah that Iran should have a self-defence force of 20 million, this meaning training and in case of need arming the total combat-worthy population. Khomeyni pronounced also that defending the country was for every-one "an Islamic duty ordered by Allah". As part of the mobilization defense exercises will be held to involve the whole nation. The religious leaders hold tne opinion that the weeklong mobilization will strengthen Islamic morals and also people's willingness to have self-constraint and renounce comfort and luxury.

In a bid to clarify the limited role of the international panel set up to probe into the shah's guilt, Ayatollah Khomeyni announced on Saturday that the fate of the 49 American hostages should be decided by the Parliament to be elected next month. According to a recent statement made by Foreign Minister Qotbzadeh just prior to the arrival to Tehran on Saturday of the five-strong international committee, "the committee has nothing to do with the hostages." Under such circumstances hopes for freeing the American hostages soon continue to fade, all the more so as the "Islamic students" held a demonstration in Tehran for the first time in two weeks on Saturday claiming loudly: There can be no word about freeing the hostages until the deposed shah is extradited to Iran.

As the elections are drawing near the home political situation is growing edges in Iran. At least three fell victim to street clashes in Ahvaz city and many were arrested. Rumors about Ayatollah Shari'at-Madari being in custody, however, appear to be lacking truth. On Saturday Madari called on Khomeyni to discuss timely home political questions.

MSZMP DELEGATION LEAVES FOR JAPANESE COMMUNIST CONGRESS

LD241014 Budapest MTI in English 0600 GMT 24 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Budapest, February 23, (MTI)--Invited by the Communist Party of Japan, Saturday (?a party) delegation led by Janos Berecz, head of the HSWP CC Foreign Affairs Department, left for Tokyo to attend the 15th Congress of the Communist Party of Japan.

ACTIVITIES CELEBRATING USSR ARMY ANNIVERSARY HELD

Soviet Embassy Reception

LD212344 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 21 Feb 80 LD

[Text] On the anniversary of the Soviet Army's formation, the military attache of the Soviet Embassy in Budapest gave a reception.

Present were Mihaly Korom, secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee; Janos Borbandi, deputy premier; and Lajos Mehes, first secretary of the Budapest MSZMP Committee.

Festive Meeting

LD230021 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 22 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Lajos Czinege, Hungarian minister of defense, greeted by telegram Dmitriy Ustinov, Soviet minister of defense, on the 62d anniversary of the formation of the Soviet Army and Navy. He expressed the respect of our people for the Soviet Army which defeated fascism.

On the occasion of the anniversary a festive meeting was held at the headquarters of the Soviet Southern Army Group. The participants were welcomed by Col Gen Vladimir Sivenok. Present were Karoly Nemeth, party Politburo member; Mihaly Korom, Central Committee secretary; and several leading personalities of the party and the government.

Wreath-Laying Ceremony

LD230022 Budapest MTI in English 1726 GMT 22 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Budapest, February 22 (MTI)--To mark the 62d anniversary of the foundation of the Soviet Army and naval fleet, a wreath-laying ceremony was held on Friday at the Liberation Monument on Budapest's Gellert Hill.

Wreaths were laid in the name of the Armed Forces of the Hungarian People's Republic by Army General Lajos Czinege, minister of defense; Andras Benkei, minister of the interior; and Brigadier General Arpad Papp, national commander of the workers' militia. The flowers of the Soviet Embassy were placed by Ambassador Vladimir Pavlov, Counsellor of Legation Valeriy Musatov and Brigadier General Anatoliy Popov, military and air attache. The military and air attaches of the socialist countries accredited to Budapest, representatives of the Soviet southern army troops temporarily stationed in Hungary as well as of the Hungarian social and mass organizations, the capital's workers and youth also laid wreaths.

LAZAR CONGRATULATES NEW POLISH PREMIER BABIUCH

AU211205 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 20 Feb 80 p 8 AU

[Text] Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers, has conveyed in a message his good wishes to Edward Babiuch on the occasion of his election as chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic.

KADAR GREETS POLAND'S GIEREK ON REELECTION

LD201406 Budapest MTI in English 1050 GMT 20 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Budapest, February 20 (MTI)--Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, greeted in a telegram Edward Gierek, on the occasion of his re-election as the first secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party.

KADAR RECEIVES YUGOSLAV AMBASSADOR; GREETS TITO

LD230006 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1228 GMT 22 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Budapest--Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, received Milan Veres, Yugoslav ambassador in Budapest this morning.

On this occasion Janos Kadar conveyed his best wishes to President Tito for his recovery, stressing the exceptional contribution made by President Tito to the successful development of friendship, good-neighborly relations and comprehensive cooperation between the SFRY and the Hungarian People's Republic.

During their conversation they noted the positive development and good prospects for further promotion of bilateral relations between the two countries and between the LCY and the MSZMP.

PREPARATORY MSZMP MEETINGS CONTINUE; PARTY PRAISED

LD231852 Budapest MTI in English 1728 GMT 23 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Budapest, February 23 (MTI)--The series of party meetings preparing the 12th Congress of the HSWP continued today in Hungary. The communists of ten Budapest districts, the cities of Debrecen, Miskolc, Pecs, the Csepel iron and metal works of Budapest, the capital's councils and police headquarters held conferences today. The party meetings evaluated the work of the past five years, summed up the outcome of the debates over the congressional guiding principles and developed a position concerning this highly important document.

The reports, contributions and resolutions embracing the opinion of the communist collectives have confirmed: The party membership has worked with success on building advanced socialism. Also for the past decade, socialist national unity has further strengthened. As a result of widest cooperation the cities and districts have become richer, additional results have been attained in political, social, economic and cultural life. The speakers underlined that there was wide agreement in the debates on the guidelines of the 12th party congress at the meetings of the primary and regional party organization as well as on evaluation of implementation of the resolutions of the 12th congress and of the CC and everyone was willing to take his share in the common jobs. The meetings were open to sincere and critical debate. The participants displayed the uniform will to engage in action and accomplish the tasks contained in the guiding principles.

The documents adopted at the Saturday party meetings corroborated: The over-two-decades-old main political line of the HSWP abundant in results is enjoying the strong and well-proven confidence of the people. The speakers stressed that it was invariably consistent continuation of this policy would lead to accomplishment of the building of socialism and asked the 12th congress to upkeep this main line. The delegates have emphasized also that performance of this vast job calls for better planning, more consistent efforts, stricter control and a feeling of personal responsibility of every individual in economy, social life, development of the living standards, in education policy and in every other field of life.

The party meetings ended with election of officials to the various city, district and regional party committees.

WARSAW REPORTS COUNCIL OF MINISTERS SESSION 19 FEB

LD192030 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 19 Feb 80 LD

[Text] A session of the Council of Ministers was held today with the participation of Edward Gierek, first secretary of the party Central Committee, and Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the Council of State. The deliberations were chaired by Edward Babiuch, chairman of the Council of Ministers.

In his speech Edward Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, once again thanked Piotr Jaroszewicz, who was taking part in the session, on behalf of the Politburo and the Central Committee for his extensive and many years' work at the post of head of government, for his great contribution to the building and development of a socialist Poland and in the implementation of the party's socioeconomic policy in the seventies.

Edward Gierek pointed out that the tasks for the government contained in the resolutions of the Eighth PZPR Congress have to be rapidly translated into practice, with appropriate activity both at central and local levels. The most important task is to continue the socioeconomic strategy of the seventies. This requires that the essential conclusion be drawn from the precongress and congress discussion and that activity be developed toward an effective and just solution to problems and to the proposals raised by society.

Aware as we are of the difficulties which occur we must take all the more advantage of the trump cards which we possess and which imbue us with optimism, in the form of highly qualified cadres, great production potential and the wealth of Polish scientific and technical thinking.

Stressing the need to develop concrete activity in ministerial departments, associations and plants in order to improve management efficiency and the scrupulous fulfillment of plan tasks, particularly in the production of goods for the domestic and export markets, the first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee urged state and economic activists in their activity to link dynamism with mature consideration, to profoundly analyze all conditions and circumstances of activity undertaken and decisions taken and to strengthen their sense of responsibility for tasks entrusted to them.

At the end of the deliberations Premier Edward Babiuch discussed the most important and urgent tasks emerging from the program line of the eighth party congress for the government and the entire state and economic administration. Announcing the implementation of a new division of labor in the government presidium and also the initiation of activity to strengthen the standing and responsibility of ministers and the fixing of a clear division of responsibility at the voivodship level of administration, he set the task of drafting in the shortest possible time a program for putting the congress resolutions into force. These matters will be the topic of one of the next sessions of the government.

Taking part in the session were Jan Szydlak, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo, who was thanked for his several years' work as deputy premier, and Jozef Pinkowski, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the party Central Committee.

SEJM COMMISSIONS MEET TO REVIEW TERM'S RESULTS

LD222322 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 22 Feb 80 LD

[Text] The Sejm commissions held sessions in Warsaw today to sum up results achieved during the Sejm's seventh term and to approve reports on the commissions' work during that period. The Sejm Labor and Social Welfare Commission concentrated on the problems of employment and wages policy, working conditions, the staff welfare situation, observance of the labor code, and mother and child care. The Sejm Internal Affairs and Justice Commissions discussed the problems of protecting public property, strengthening the role of the family, and child and young people's care. Much attention was paid to the performance of organs of prosecution and justice within the context of strengthening law and order and protecting the interests of citizens.

CHANGES REPORTED IN VOIVODSHIP COMMITTEE POSTS

LD240625 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 23 Feb 80 LD

[Summary] Plenary sessions of party voivodship committees have been held throughout Poland today. Such sessions were held in Katowice, Gdansk, Torun, Sieradz, Wroclaw, Tarnobrzeg, Skierniewice and Krosno.

"At the session of the voivodship party organization in Opole a change was made in the post of the first secretary of the voivodship committee. A proposal of the party Central Committee Politburo concerning this matter was presented by Stanislaw Kania, member of the Politburo and secretary of the party Central Committee, who participated in the session. In connection with the calling by the Central Committee of Andrzej Zabinski to the post of secretary of the PZPR Central Committee at the eighth party congress, the post of the first secretary of the PZPR Voivodship Committee was passed to Jozef Masny, who until now was the voivoda of Opole Voivodship. The plenum unanimously approved this proposal. On behalf of the party Central Committee Politburo Stanislaw Kania conveyed to Andrzej Zabinski thanks for his selfless and committed work in the post of first secretary of the party voivodship committee in Opole.

"Also the plenum of the Krakow Voivodship Party Committee has carried out a change in the post of first secretary. The proposal of the Politburo concerning this matter was presented to the participants of the plenum by Zdzislaw Zandarowski, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the party Central Committee. In connection with the fact that Kazimierz Barcikowski has been appointed by the Sejm to the post of deputy premier, it has been recommended to appoint Krystyn Dabfowa to the post of first secretary of the Krakow Party Committee. Until now he has been the head of the organizational department of the Central Committee. The plenum unanimously approved this proposal. On behalf of the party Central Committee Politburo Zdzislaw Zandarowski conveyed to Kazimierz Barcikowski thanks for his selfless and committed activity in the post of first secretary of the Krakow PZPR Committee."

ITALIAN PAPER CITES POLITICAL DEMOCRATIZATION DEBATE

ID211013 Milan L'UNITA in Italian 15 Feb 80 p 16 LD

[Giulietto Chiesa dispatch: "Liveliness and Critical Comments in PZPR Debate"]

[Excerpt] Warsaw--Gierek's appeal for a general increase in productivity from the Polish economy is counterbalanced by the persistent demand from the periphery that the way be cleared for the development of the autonomous decision-making centers. Another key topic is the sometimes very harsh polemic against the organizational structures of the economy and against the methods for calculating and administrating the plan, which seem to be lagging behind the major transformations which have taken place over the past decade.

But in this connection the impression is that the debate is circling around the problem without actually touching on it. It is not being discussed at the congress, but this does not mean that the topic is not being faced by the Polish party. "No socialist country," one authoritative party figure told us, "has yet managed to resolve the problem of the interdependence between politics and economics. All we can say is that the realization has been reached that the present relationship does not work. For the time being we have stopped on the brink of the question: What is the sense of democratizing the economy without democratizing politics?"

"But," another journalist present at the conversation urged, "one often gains the impression of hearing things which were discussed at other times in Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia and even in Poland at the end of Gomulka's or the beginning of Gierek's period in office or in 1976, following the Ursus and Radom incidents." Our interlocutor had an outburst of pride: "We have done much more than the Czechs set for themselves in 1978. In Yugoslavia, also, they tried in 1966, seeking to redefine the significance of the party's leadership role. But they, too, stopped along this path and the reason for this is clear: It is that there is a danger of reaching a questioning of the single party and the need to start thinking about a real form of pluralism. Here in our country there would even be some favorable conditions for this given the existence of other parties--for instance, the peasants party, which could play a role."

So what is it that is stopping progress in this direction? Our interlocutor tells us that even in Poland there is a "center," a "right" and a "left," though they manifest themselves in an entirely different form than in the capitalist countries. "Even in our country there are conservatives who are afraid of innovations or who combat them."

[Question] But is this simply an internal Polish problem?

[Answer] Of course Poland does not occupy the same geographical position as Iceland, but nevertheless I must say that on many of the issues being discussed we have managed to work without outside pressures. The fact is that many of the delays are entirely our fault. We cannot blame them on anyone else.

[Question] What are the forecasts for the future?

[Answer] We are laboriously trying to form a modern people. It was not many years ago that a Polish worker built the first Polish-manufactured automobile with his own hands. He was probably a former peasant and of peasant stock. But things which we have only recently achieved, I mean modern technology, others achieved a long time ago: The Germans were mass-producing Mercedes 50 years before us.

Of course there is still a great deal to do, many prices to pay before we become a modern nation, without losing our national identity, our spirit. We are a difficult people to govern--fortunately so, I would add, because this explains the tenacity with which we have managed for 1,000 years to maintain our basic identity despite being a kind of historical crossroads.

SOVIET DEAD HONORED ON 62D SOVIET ARMY DAY

LD240052 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 23 Feb 80 LD

[Summary] The 62d anniversary of the Soviet Army was observed today in Poland with flower-laying ceremonies at the monuments to the Soviet soldiers and at cemeteries.

"In Warsaw, flowers were laid at the cemetery-mausoleum of the Soviet Army, which contains the ashes of the soldiers of the 47th and 61st armies of the First Belorussian Front, by the delegation of the all-Polish Committee of the Front of National Unity [OKFJN], with Jerzy Lukaszewicz, member of the Politburo and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee; Aleksander Schmidt, member of the Presidium of the United Peasant Party Supreme Committee and the chairman of the central revision commission of the Democratic Party, Michal Grendys."

"Many Warsaw citizens arrived at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier. Here flowers were laid by, among others, the delegation of the OKFJN, with Jozef Pinkowski, deputy Politburo member and secretary of the party Central Committee; Boleslaw Struzek, member of the Presidium of the ZSL and Jan Fajecki, member of the SD Central Committee Presidium. Flowers were also laid at the cemetery-mausoleum and Tomb of the Unknown Soldier by members of the Soviet Embassy, with Ambassador Boris Aristov, and delegations from the embassies of the socialist countries."

SWEDISH CONSUL IN SZCZECIN EXPELLED

LD222216 Warsaw PAP in English 2145 GMT 22 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 22 February--PAP has been informed that Kiell Richard Richardsson, the consul of the Kingdom of Sweden in Szczecin, engaged in activities going beyond his consular powers and functions, which is incompatible with the official status of his stay.

In this connection, Consul Kiell Richardsson's further stay in Poland has been recognized as undesirable. He has been ordered to leave the territory of the Polish People's Republic within 7 days.

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS TO BE ESTABLISHED WITH DJIBOUTI

LD231754 Warsaw PAP in English 1708 GMT 23 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 23 Feb, PAP--The Government of the Polish People's Republic and the Republic of Djibouti have agreed to establish diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level as of 24 Feb, 1980. The two governments have agreed that these relations will be based on the principles of friendship, mutual respect for sovereignty, territorial integrity, equality and mutual benefit.

POLITYKA HAILS IOC DECISION ON MOSCOW GAMES

ID230703 Warsaw PAP in English 0500 GMT 23 Feb 80 ID

[Text] Warsaw, 22 Feb, PAP--The leading Polish weekly POLITYKA comments on the 82nd session of the International Olympic Committee, devoted to the issue of the Moscow Olympics.

"The clash was less dramatic than expected," says the author. "Already on the third day of debates the IOC announced that the summer Olympic games should be held in Moscow, according to previous decisions."

"Actually, the course of the 82nd session of the committee was startling," the author continues. "When inaugurating the debates, U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance appealed to cancel or put off the summer Olympics as sign of protest against Soviet military presence in Afghanistan. It was an agressive speech and it even drew indignation from IOC members. The chairman of the debate replied: 'I beg everybody who is of a different opinion or a contradictory standpoint--do not use sportsmen to resolve political problems.'"

"What happened as a result of Vance's speech," stresses the weekly, "astonished the observers. Despite the political and ideological barriers, despite the now and then diverging views, full integration occurred in the IOC. It was confirmed by the result of voting on the resolution on approving the to date plans for the summer Olympics. It was unanimously adopted. However, that was not just a clash between the administration of a superpower and an international sports organization, it was also an important round in the struggle for the autonomy of the Olympic movement.

"That is an example of self-determination of people responsible for an organization, and not representing the standpoints of their governments, an example to be followed in other fields. Moreover," emphasizes the author, "the self-determination overcame strong pressures exerted by quite a few governments."

The POLITYKA quotes the words of the chairman of the FRG Olympic Committee Williem Daume: "The Olympics are like a rare animal. When it dies once, nobody will be able to revive it."

"Such a threat is probably over," states the POLITYKA, "although the United States has come out with the intention to organize alternative Olympics games--for the countries which join the boycott... The deadline for applications is 24 May, but from the perspective of today one can see that feedback has occurred between politics and sport: The IOC resolution is one of the moves which we badly need to maintain detente."

VATICAN RADIO CARRIES APPEAL BY CATHOLIC LAWYERS IN KRAKOW

ID222316 Vatican City in Polish to Poland 1515 GMT 22 Feb 80 ID

[Text] Krakow--Thirty Roman Catholic lawyers from Krakow have launched an appeal to all lawyers of the world. The appeal has been sent to the Holy Father John Paul II.

Refering to human rights pacts adopted by the United Nations General Assembly in 1966, the decisions of the CSCE Final Act adopted in Helsinki in 1975, and the Redemptor Hominis Encyclical of John Paul II, they write among other things:

We address this appeal to all lawyers of the world, that is to scientists, politicians, judges, barristers, prosecutors, administration officials, social workers, who have or should have in their professional life influence on the domain of social life they represent.

(?Considering) that the implementation of these tasks demands a resistance to all psychological and material pressures, high professional ethics and dedication, and sometimes personal sacrifice, courage and selfless devotion we appeal from a position of Christian universalism to lawyers from all walks of life, all religious denominations and creeds to subject their actions to the judgement of their conscience and analyze whether they have hitherto done their best to insure the preservation of moral requirements and legal principles in the domains of legal action represented by them.

We appeal to them to insure that in the future they will not be guided by legal relativism, considerations about the fleeting and changing character of moral values nor by pragmatism giving priority to transitory interests of ruling powers and putting them above higher human values and basic human rights, so that they will not distort legal principles in order to organize man's life in hypocrisy; will not apply the principle of collective responsibility in creating such circumstances in which social life is guided by fear; will not abandon general and normal juridical or administrative procedures in favor of secret procedures avoiding social control, and applying extralegal means.

This appeal urges all of us to a self-examination of our conscience, a promise to (?examine) our position, a guideline for action intended to open for man the plenitude of prospects for spiritual values. This appeal calls for law to become a right, just and true reality for mankind and for individuals.

COAL INDUSTRY AKTIVS REAFFIRM COMMITMENT TO PARTY TASKS

AU212008 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 14 Feb 80 p 4 AU

[Text] The party-economic aktivs of the coal industry met in Katowice on 16 February.

Representatives of the Polish mining industry, which provides the economy with over 632,000 tons of coal every day--that is, almost 500 tons more than stipulated by the present plan--gave assurances that, as always, the tasks mapped out by the Eighth PZPR Congress, which is the highest forum of the party, will be fully backed by the daily efforts of miners in mines and workers in mining equipment plants and at mining construction sites, including the housing projects for mining families.

Speaking during the meeting, Zdzislaw Grudzien, PZPR Politburo member and first secretary of the PZPR voivodship committee in Katowice, expressed the most profound praise and most cordial thanks to all mining workers for the good results of their work from the beginning of this year and, in particular, for their intensified efforts during the eighth party congress. He stressed that miners will maintain the high pace of their work and will accomplish the tasks mapped out by the national socioeconomic plan.

The meeting was attended by Minister of Mining Wlodzimierz Lejczak.

DUTCH PAPER CITES EDITOR OF POLISH DISSIDENT PUBLICATION

ID211717 Rotterdam NRC HANDELSBLAD in Dutch 14 Feb 80 p 4 LD

[Raymond van den Boogaard dispatch: "Polish Dissidents Want Greater Say for Workers"]

[Excerpt] Warsaw, 14 February--Most dissidents or, as they prefer to call themselves, members of the opposition, left Warsaw in the days preceding the party congress. They could see the storm coming and were proved right: On the Friday before the party congress 12 dissidents were arrested in Warsaw with the usual house searches. They were released Sunday, and the few who have not yet left for the provinces are being closely watched by the authorities.

Those include an editor of ROBOTNIK, which is published more or less regularly in stencil form. The circulation is 30,000 copies--one sheet printed on both sides. However, part of the secretly printed edition is illegible, this member of the editorial staff laments. For the rest, the names and addresses of all 12 editors are given in the newspaper, because the group wishes to operate completely against the bounds [as published] of Polish law. The 12 are mainly intellectuals. They themselves do not have the status of an independent Polish trade union, but they wish to encourage the formation of such groups elsewhere.

In Robotnik's opinion, the aim is to achieve genuine forms of worker representation in Poland, so powerful that the authorities (the party) will be compelled to negotiate with these representatives. The prospects are not unfavorable, the ROBOTNIK editor believes: "Party leader Gierek announced at the party congress that there will be price increases over the next few years. This is necessitated by the economic situation, and the party will therefore have to talk with workers' representatives, because the party needs support and has shown over the last few years that it is prepared to do anything to avoid difficulties with the population. I am very optimistic."

The group, which is linked with the Committee for Social Self-Defense, shuns cooperation with the authorities. "There is really only one point on which we agree with the party leadership: A Soviet intervention would put an end to everything." That is why ROBOTNIK does not advocate overthrowing the communist regime in Poland, in contrast to some other opposition groups.

A Soviet intervention would also put an end to the present party leadership and party. This is why the leadership cannot resort to terror as a way out of the present economic difficulties in Poland, the ROBOTNIK editor believes. "Nobody can predict how Polish society would react to terror."

"The leadership must resort to the second path: allowing social activities in one form or another, consulting genuine worker representatives and slackening the iron grip on culture--in short, allowing a form of social pluralism." ROBOTNIK seeks to contribute to this social pluralism through "action reports," and also through brief articles on historical topics, such as the 1947 elections and Poland's relations with the Soviet Union before World War II.

"It is important to change people's consciousness," ROBOTNIK believes, "and to do something about the simplistic way of thinking to which people are prone and to which the official publications also contribute."

REPORTAGE ON HUSAYN ACTIVITIES, DECLARATION SIGNING

Continuing Brasov County Visit

AU222000 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1903 GMT 22 Feb 80 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 22/2/1980--On February 22 King Husayn ibn Talal of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan continued his visit of the Brasov County. The Jordanian sovereign was accompanied by Romanian Prime Minister Ilie Verdet, by other Romanian officials. The distinguished guest visited tourist attractions in Predeal resort and in Brasov town.

Ceausescu Speech at Signing Ceremony

AU231128 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 0956 GMT 23 Feb 80 AU

[Speech by President Nicolae Ceausescu at the Bucharest signing ceremony for the Romanian-Jordanian joint declaration on King Husayn's visit--live]

[Text] Your Majesty, gentlemen, comrades and friends: On the occasion of the signing of the joint declaration, I would like to express the satisfaction of the Romanian state leadership and my own satisfaction at the good relations between Romania and Jordan. Your visit to Romania and the signing of the joint declaration is another expression of the high level of these relations and the common desire to give greater scope to bilateral cooperation in various fields of activity and in international life, for a policy of detente, peace and respect for national independence and sovereignty of all peoples.

We have conducted detailed discussions, including discussions on bilateral relations. We have reached good understandings and I am convinced that on the basis of these agreements, we will attain a more intensive cooperation and collaboration in the future in the economic, scientific-technological and cultural fields, which is to the benefit of both our peoples and also serves the cause of detente and peace.

The international situation is quite tense these days. Events are such that it is necessary to take responsible action to halt the course of tension and to resume and develop the policy of detente and peace. I am glad that we have reached common conclusions during our talks on this issue. As is natural, we have paid particular attention to problems in the areas of our countries: the Middle East and Europe.

As a matter of fact, the joint declaration clearly asserts the common determination to do every thing possible to achieve an overall peace in the Middle East conducive to Israel's withdrawal from the occupied territories and to the resolution of the Palestinian people's problem, including the creation of their own independent state. We are also concerned with attaining security in Europe and insuring that this year's Madrid conference concludes with good results, something which can have a positive impact upon the entire international life. That is why I consider your visit and the results of it recorded in the joint declaration as a new point in relations between our countries and I am firmly convinced that this will have a positive influence at the international level, too. Your Majesty, I would like to ask you to convey to the friendly Jordanian people the Romanian people's feelings of friendship and brotherhood and the wish for ever greater successes along the road of the Jordanian people's socioeconomic development, well-being and independence. I wish you much health and success in your entire activity. [applause]

Husayn Speech at Signing Ceremony

AU231145 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1012 GMT 23 Feb 80 AU

[Speech by Jordan's King Husayn at the Bucharest signing ceremony for the Romanian-Jordanian joint declaration--live in Arabic with subsequent translation into Romanian; translated from the Romanian]

[Text] Esteemed friend and beloved brother President Nicolae Ceausescu, brothers and friends: Please allow me first to thank my brother President Nicolae Ceausescu--on behalf of the Jordanian delegation and myself personally--for the wonderful opportunity to visit the friendly country and for the opportunity to meet again with our beloved and old friend and brother in order to discuss a number of issues of mutual interest, including bilateral relations and the international situation. These concerns are expressed in the same thoughts in both our countries: the need to strengthen international peace, to insure understanding among all peoples and to create a climate of detente based on the sound principles of securing a better and happy life for the next generations.

Concerning our bilateral relations, I would like to say that they have developed through an important stage and we are glad that we have managed to attain this development, which serves the interests of our peoples and their better understanding and friendship. This visit has also permitted us to examine certain issues that can lead to further developing and consolidating friendly relations between Romania and Jordan.

Concerning the international situation, in view of its development we agreed that we should remain in constant contact so as to continuously consult with each other and exchange opinions. Of course, we in the Middle East and, generally speaking, in the Arab world, pay attention and act to attain just and real peace in our area, a peace that should satisfy all peoples and promote cooperation and calm in the area. We aim at attaining peace with the participation of all interested parties, in accordance with and on the basis of resolutions of the United Nations and other international forums in this respect.

Along these lines, it is necessary to end the Israeli occupation of Arab territories, to regain Arab rights in the Arab part of Jerusalem and to recognize the full and legitimate rights of the Palestinian people, their right to self-determination and the right to choose their own development path according to their wishes.

We are convinced that we will continue to fruitfully cooperate in these matters of concern to the international community, in order to contribute to a climate of understanding among peoples and to a better climate in the future.

My brother and friend, please accept my most heartfelt greetings, as well as those of the Jordanian delegation, and please allow me to extend our friendship and gratitude to you and the Romanian people's leadership. We also express our desire and the desire of all of us to have you as soon as possible as guest of our country, where you and Romania enjoy esteem, respect and everybody's love. We are looking forward with much interest and pleasure to your visit and we hope that it will take place at the earliest opportunity. Therefore, we are expecting you to visit us in Jordan.

I believe it is necessary to expand this kind of contact between us and we assure you that we, in Jordan, will act to strengthen and consolidate these relations. Thank you again for everything and we wish you all the best. [applause]

Conclusion of Official Talks

AU231216 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1140 GMT 23 Feb 80 AU

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 23/2/1980--On February 23, in Bucharest, official talks concluded between Nicolae Ceausescu, president of Romania, and King Husayn ibn Talal of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan.

The two heads of state highlighted with satisfaction the fruitful results of the talks they had in an atmosphere of warm friendship, mutual understanding and esteem, considering the present Romanian-Jordanian summit dialogue to have been a fresh, important moment in the evolution of the good relations between the two countries in strengthening the cooperation between them both bilaterally and in the international life.

President Nicolae Ceausescu and sovereign Husayn ibn Talal expressed their conviction that according to the agreements reached the collaboration on a political, economic, technical, scientific and cultural plane would develop, the industrial cooperation would intensify, the commercial links would expand, a dynamic, durable and diversified character being conferred on the Romanian-Jordanian relations, in the interest of the two countries and peoples, of their welfare and prosperity, of international peace and understanding.

At the same time, the belief was expressed that Romania and Jordan would cooperate ever more actively on international arena, contributing, by concerted efforts, to the constructive settlement of the great issues facing mankind, to the promotion of the policy of detente, the establishment of a climate of peace and security, of peoples' independence and progress, to the building of a world of understanding and equal cooperation among nations.

The two heads of state established that the Romanian-Jordanian summit contacts be furthered, pointing to their significance for the amplification and deepening of the cooperation between the two countries and peoples, for the cause of international peace, detente and cooperation.

Departure From Bucharest

AU231122 [Editorial Report AU] Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian at 1054 GMT on 23 February begins a live relay from Bucharest Otopeni Airport on the departure from Romania of Jordan's King Husayn.

According to the announcer, "thousands of Bucharest inhabitants" and various Romanian officials, members of the Arab diplomatic missions in Bucharest as well as "the permanent PLO representative in Bucharest" are present at the airport to bid farewell to King Husayn.

President Nicolae Ceausescu and King Husayn are reported to inspect an honour guard. After the national anthems of the two countries are played, the announcer says that King Husayn takes leave of the Romanian officials and the diplomatic corps present at the airport and "shakes hands warmly" with Ceausescu, after which he boards his plane.

The live relay ends at 1106 GMT without any speeches having been exchanged.

TITO UNDERGOING INTENSIVE TREATMENT FOR PNEUMONIA

LD231116 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1109 GMT 23 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Ljubljana--President of the Republic Josip Broz Tito spend last night peacefully. Intensive treatment, which has been especially aimed over the past few days at overcoming difficulties in connection with pneumonia, is continuing.

[Signed] The Doctors' Council

Condition 'Still Grave'

LD241134 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1129 GMT 24 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Ljubljana--The general condition of President of the Republic Josip Broz Tito's health is still grave. Intensive treatment is continuing.

[Signed] The Doctors' Council

COLLECTIVE LEADERSHIP FUNCTIONING NORMALLY DURING TITO'S ILLNESS

LD251104 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0938 GMT 25 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Belgrade, Feb. 25 (TANJUG)--These days when the serious health condition of President Tito is followed with great attention in Yugoslavia and worldwide, there have come to full expression the values of the Yugoslav system a forceful imprint on which has in fact been made by Tito, personally.

The country's collective leaderships, the Presidency of Yugoslavia and the Presidency of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, function effectively in all fields of life, that is, of the further development of socialist self-management and the active role of the policy of non-alignment, Yugoslavia's two lasting commitments.

Last week, the Yugoslav president empowered Presidency of Yugoslavia Vice-President Lazar Kolisevski to forward messages, which Tito had approved earlier, in February, to the presidents of the Soviet Union, the United States, Guinea, Cuba and to the Indian prime minister to whom the message will be delivered personally by the Yugoslav foreign secretary. In the messages, Tito calls for all efforts to be invested for overcoming current international tensions, reviving and expanding detente as a universal process and consolidating peace and security in the world.

Both in Yugoslavia and the world, the messages have strongly reverberated and been assessed as once again clearly expressing Yugoslavia's commitment to non-alignment. Referring to the messages, a Spanish commentator has written: "The tireless combatant for peace and man who long ago became a symbol of peace and non-alignment, President Tito, has not ceased struggling for the ideals even today when he lies ill".

Life in Yugoslavia follows its normal course and the situation is good and stable. The country's collective leaderships act in keeping with their powers. Regular sessions are held of political forums, the federal, republican and provincial assemblies, sessions at which all current questions are considered as planned and further efforts particularly invested for the economic stabilization to which practically all of the country devotes its full energies. Already during the first two months of this year, positive trends in the drive for economic stabilization were recorded.

Quite naturally, Yugoslavs are emotionally deeply concerned for the health of Tito, a man who enjoys the undivided respect and popularity among all Yugoslav nations and nationalities.

SUNDIC ON TITO'S MESSAGES TO WORLD LEADERS, INTERNATIONAL CRISIS

LD231550 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 23 Feb 80 LD

[Text] President Tito's messages to statesmen of several countries, two of which are for the presidents of the Soviet Union and the United States, Brezhnev and Carter, mark the first major effort toward overcoming the present international tension and certainly mark the most direct appeal for the preservation of world peace, which is seriously threatened. Our foreign affairs commentator, Milika Sundic, comments:

It is quite natural that it is Josip Broz Tito who should have been the initiator and mover of this action. The world expected this from him, convinced, as ever, that Tito's appeal would be interpreted and accepted by all statesmen to whom the messages have been sent as a valuable contribution to the policy of peace and international understanding.

The crisis in relations between the superpowers, which recently reached its culmination, has been reflected in a very negative manner in international development and has put in question everything that has been done in the postwar period for the elimination of the danger of a new world war. The abnormal relations between the Soviet Union and the United States have also been negatively reflected in the activity of the movement of nonalined countries, especially in the activity of the Coordinating Bureau.

A particularly characteristic aspect of the present international situation is the fact that no one is indifferent to it. In other words, no one feels secure enough with regard to the possible consequences of the bloc confrontation. This also includes those countries which until recently believed that their security was insured by their ally's nuclear umbrella. This uncertainty is particularly noticeable in Europe in both blocs.

The crisis flashpoints in central and Southeast Asia, in the Near and Middle East and in southern Africa and the escalating arms race, which is dictated by the big powers, have dragged the whole world into the whirlpool of the new cold war and a crisis in the dialog between the big powers and military blocs.

It was shown again this time that the movement of nonalined countries, despite the blocs' efforts to divide and weaken it, is the only force capable of pointing out the genuine roads leading to a way out of the present international situation. Nonalined countries and the peace-loving world public have a moral right and duty to demand from the big powers and all those countries which follow them not to play with the destiny of world peace. Interventions such as that by Vietnam in Kampuchea and the Soviet action in Afghanistan and efforts to impose colonial solutions on the Arab people of Palestine and the people of Zimbabwe constitute a direct threat to peace. The responsibility for all this is born exclusively by the big powers. Any hesitation is breaking the deadlock could also threaten their own peace.

President Tito's messages to the leaders of the superpowers, Brezhnev and Carter, and to nonalined countries' statesmen Indira Gandhi, Fidel Castro and Sekou Toure, aim primarily at pointing out the possible consequences of the existing international crisis and the way of overcoming it through an open dialog. The dialog cannot and must not be reduced to a dialog between the great powers and to reaching accords between them, but must include all countries.

It is necessary to eliminate as rapidly as possible the causes which have led to the aggravation of the international situation and to mistrust between the big powers and the mistrust felt in connection with their behavior by a large number of countries. In this respect, the nonalined countries, as on many previous occasions, can play a first-rate role. It is basic in all this that all the countries should strictly adhere to the UN Charter and that this should above all be done by those which are in conflict with universally valid international norms.

Yugoslavia has always believed that there are no problems which cannot be resolved through negotiations and in a peaceful manner. This belief has again been confirmed by President Tito's latest messages to foreign statesmen.

BREZHNEV 'OFFER' ON AFGHANISTAN COULD LEAD TO EAST-WEST DIALOG

LD231022 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0933 GMT 23 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Washington, February 23 (TANJUG)--The U.S. State Department spokesman has stated that Leonid Brezhnev's speech is [being] studied in Washington. The spokesman added that the objectives of the United States policy in Afghanistan remains as formulated by President Carter last week, meaning the complete withdrawal of Soviet troops, the establishment of "neutral" Afghanistan, the elimination of possibilities for further Soviet threats to neighbouring countries and the creation of conditions for the people of Afghanistan itself to decide its government.

It is not yet clear here whether Leonid Brezhnev's offer according to which the Soviet troops will withdraw from Afghanistan "as soon as all forms of foreign intervention against the government and people of Afghanistan cease" has opened a possibility for negotiations on a solution to the extremely tense crisis. Initial assessments of well-informed Washington circles indicate that the United States will not accept the Moscow bid for placing charges on "U.S. interventions in Afghanistan" in the focus.

It is, nevertheless, possible that Leonid Brezhnev's offer leads to some kind of a dialogue between East and West since both super-powers have in the recent days expressed readiness to continue the policy of detente. Western Europe, for its part, has also informed U.S. State Secretary Vance that it gives top priority to detente.

Well-informed circles here believe that the further development of the situation will to a great extent depend on whether Washington considers that Moscow has been punished enough with the condemnation of its action by the world public opinion.

SERBIAN SAWP REJECTS BLOC 'SNIPING', SPECULATIONS ON SFRY

AU231330 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 21 Feb 80 p 8 AU

[Excerpts] At its session yesterday the Presidium of the Serbian Republican Sawp Conference discussed the draft work program of the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Serbia for 1980 and the results of the political activity of the SAWP of Serbia in connection with the current international situation.

In connection with the current international situation a great number of mass meetings have been held throughout Serbia at which working people and citizens demonstrated their complete unity and full support for our country's foreign policy as well as a high level of political maturity. [paragraph continues]

The local communities and working collectives manifested an extraordinary level of responsibility and preparedness but the attempts of the bloc powers "to snipe at one another" in relation to Yugoslavia have provoked the strongest condemnation among the Serbian working people as well as among the working people of the entire country. These, briefly, are the most important appraisals made by members of the Presidium of the Serbian Republican SAWP Conference in their discussion on the report on results of the political activity of the Socialist Alliance in connection with current international events.

The Soviet intervention in Afghanistan has been appraised by all communities as an unacceptable act toward the rights of sovereign states and peoples to decide on their internal policies and their fate. In this connection the attitude and the nature and aims of the Western bloc have not been overlooked for a single moment, Zika Radojlovic, president of the sectionof the Serbian Republican SAWP Conference for international questions and cooperation, said among other things in his introductory report. All attempts at bloc combinations and speculations in relation to the internal situation or international position of our country, that is, the attempts to extend the bloc contest among other things also to the area around Yugoslavia have been rejected with indignation, the speaker continued. It has been demonstrated that the general political situation in our country is stable and good. We have passed through serious tests in the past days. This has been a test of our readiness and capability to defend our independence without jeopardizing in this connection for a single moment our work, creative, political and self-managing activity.

Yugoslavia's strong international position and the great reputation it enjoys throughout the world have found their expression despite the unstable international situation.

"The wishes of the leading world statemen for Comrade Tito's recovery are not merely human wishes and a debt toward a great statesman to whom the world is so greatly indebted and who is so greatly needed by the world at this time but rather also represent an expression of support for our country and for its independent and nonalined policy. They express a desire that Yugoslavia remain such as it is," Zika Radojlovic pointed out.

Youth Has Its Compass

The readiness of the working people and especially the youth to resolutely rise in defense of the country has been confirmed at all meetings.

"All this proves the enormous confidence of the working people in our system. The people have confirmed this with their calm, their dignity and their seriousness at meetings, at their work places.... Our youth which has the compass of its future and knows where its place is, has demonstrated this especially clearly," Milovan Misevic said.

"The invasion of Afghanistan was an international test. Its perpetrators failed in it and they failed it in relation to a nonalined country. A lesson must be learned from this. This was demonstrated among other things also by the vote in the United Nations," Vukoje Bulatovic said. "All this has influenced an increased interest in information, evidenced among other things by the increased circulation of the daily newspapers."

"There is no doubt that our citizens have been very well informed on all questions by the public information media. However, the meetings have shown that 'the spoken word' is also very valuable and this spoken word is a method that has been long since tested and proved both in the war and after," Dragomir Milojevic stressed. "This shows to us that the international situation must be discussed at all meetings because the socialization of our foreign policy is our permanent task."

REPORT ON PROCEEDINGS AT 10TH LCY CENTRAL COMMITTEE SESSION

LD211040 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0840 GMT 20 Feb 80 LD

[Excerpts] Belgrade--The 10th LCY Central Committee session was held in Belgrade today. The basic theme of the discussion was "The Young Generation in the Struggle for the Further Development of Socialist Self-Managing Relations and the Tasks of the League of Communists."

Members of the Central Committee are also due to adopt the conclusions of the eighth LCY Central Committee session on the ideopolitical and action capability of the LCY Central Committee for the realization of the leading role in society and to establish the 1980 work orientation program of this highest forum of the LCY.

The session was opened by Stevan Doronjski, chairman of the LCY Central Committee Presidium. Dusan Dragosavac, Stane Dolanc, Stevan Doronjski and Dane Cuic were elected members of the working Presidium of the session.

Before the work on the agenda, tribute was paid with a minute of silence to the recently deceased members of the Central Committee: Ivan Gosnjak, Jovan Mitrov and Stjepan Jozina.

The members of the LCY Statutory Commission and the LCY Supervisory Commission are attending the work of today's session in accordance with the LCY statute. The secretaries of the presidiums of the republican and provincial committees of the LCY, the secretary of the Committee of the LCY Organization in the Yugoslav People's Army, the members of the Presidium of the Federation of Socialist Youth of Yugoslavia and the members of the working group which worked on the preparation of today's session were invited to attend.

The report on the first item of the agenda, "The Young Generation in the Struggle for the Further Development of Socialist Self-Managing Relations and the Tasks of the League of Communists," was submitted by Stane Dolanc, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium.

The LCY Central Committee members adopted the conclusions from their eighth session on ideopolitical and organizational training of the LCY for the realization of its leading role in society. Zivan Vasiljevic presented the explanation of this document. The 10th and 11th LCY congresses and the League of Communists [LC] congresses of the republics and provinces and the LC conferences of the provinces set out the essential positions, policy and tasks of the League of Communists in all spheres of social work and life for a relatively long period. Therefore, the proposed conclusions, Vasiljevic said, spell out only some particularly topical and significant questions and tasks for the League of Communists.

Above all, it is essential to more rapidly promote the content and method of ideopolitical activity of LC organizations and organs in accordance with the ever-increasing needs of the development of socialist self-management. Although significant results have been achieved in all basic spheres, they still lag behind the real possibilities, needs and desires of working people and citizens. This situation prevails mainly because subjective forces, including the League of Communists, have not always been sufficiently involved in social action or in resolving numerous development problems.

Today, as in many stages of our revolution, as Comrade Tito frequently points out, the League of Communists can realize its program aims and its policy if, by its actions, it expresses the real interests of the working class, that is of working people and citizens, and if they are fought for resolutely and consistently, together with all socialist forces, the broadest masses of the working people and citizens, said Zivan Vasiljevic.

At today's session the LCY Central Committee orientational program for 1980 was also adopted. Dusan Dragosavac presented the program. In formulating the program, he said, the starting point was the need for the Central Committee to discuss at its sessions topical ideopolitical questions and tasks of LC organs and organizations in carrying out the policy adopted at the 11th LCY Congress.

We have good resolutions and conclusions on many questions. Therefore, on the majority of questions to be discussed at the Central Committee there is a need, most probably, only to set the directions and methods of LC ideopolitical action in realizing policy which has already been adopted. The intention is that Central Committee sessions should be working sessions, that we should come to agreement at them and initiate ideopolitical activity by communists in implementing tasks which the Central Committee judge to be priorities on the basis of an analysis of the sociopolitical situation and results in carrying out LC policy at any given moment.

Seven Central Committee working sessions will be held in 1980. It is also envisaged that there will be a festive session of the Central Committee on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the Second Yugoslav Communist Party Congress. Consequently, it is a case of the subjects which we have judged to be priorities for the League of Communists' ideopolitical activity in the struggle for further socialist self-management development, the strengthening of the League of Communists' ideopolitical and action unity and the realization of the League of Communists' role as the leading ideopolitical force in society.

In this connection, Dragosavac said, priority is given to the development of economic relations with other countries and the reduction of the balance of payments deficit to an optimum and economically supportable level, the creation of favorable relations in the distribution of income, restraining all forms of consumption, and so forth. The realization of the program should guide the Central Committee and the League of Communists toward being topical. Therefore the program is designed as orientational and flexible. Naturally, problems which are not included in the program can be presented to the Central Committee if the need for this is demonstrated, said Dusan Dragosavac.

A decision was adopted on changes in the composition of the LCY Central Committee delegation to the SAWPY Federal Conference and the SAWPY Federal Conference Presidium which is conditioned by a reduction in the number of delegates to the SAWPY Federal Conference Presidium. The LCY Central Committee delegates are Dobroslav Culafic and Hamdija Pozderac.

The 10th LCY Central Committee session ended by sending a message to President Tito with warmest wishes for his speedy recovery. Following the reading of the message there was long applause from the Central Committee members.

Conclusions on Youth Development

ID211122 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1432 GMT 20 Feb 80 LD

["LCY Central Committee Session: Conclusions on First Point on Agenda"--TANJUG headline]

[Text] [No dateline] 1. Proceeding from the decisions and positions of the 10th and 11th LCY congresses and the congresses and conferences of the republican and provincial Leagues of Communists, and also from the documents, introductory report and assessments of this session, the LCY Central Committee considers it necessary for the ideopolitical activity of organized socialist subjective forces, led by the League of Communists, on realizing the place and role of the young generation in the development of our society, to be developed in all environments.

In this regard it was assessed that advantage was not being taken of all opportunities for even greater creative involvement of young people such as are made possible by the degree of development achieved in our socioeconomic and political system of socialist self-management.

2. It is of particular importance for the realization of the place and role of young people in our social development that communists should be more greatly committed, in conjunction with the broadest number of members of the youth organization, toward insuring that the organizations of the Federation of Socialist Youth, of social and other organizations gathering young people together, move toward developing ideopolitical and action training and consolidation; and toward insuring that they constantly adapt the contents of their activity and the concrete forms and methods of functioning to the topical social tasks and requirements of young people where the young live, work and study on unified principles of organization.

A constant ideopolitical and action orientation and a discovery of new contents in the work of organizations of the Federation of Socialist Youth, of social and other organizations of young people, will help young people to become a genuine subject in the process of socialist social development and self-managing decisionmaking, and will help the Federation of Socialist Youth to find its affirmation as a sociopolitical organization and democratic front of the entire socialist-oriented youth, in which the various interests, aspirations and creativity of one people find their expression.

3. The LCY Central Committee makes it incumbent upon the organizations and organs of the League of Communists to draw up, on the basis of direct and critical analysis of past practice, the needs and requirements of socialist self-managing development, and proceeding from the documents and assessments of this session, programs of action which will establish concrete tasks for the further activity of the organizations, organs and members of the League of Communists in the struggle to realize the place, role and responsibility of the young generation for further development of the political system of socialist self-management and of new socioeconomic production relations. Communists are obliged to advocate a development of organized social and political activity and to advocate that such programs be adopted also in organizations of the Federation of Socialist Youth, social and other organizations gathering together young people.

The programs must establish directions of action which will insure even more immediate and more organized involvement of young people in all processes of social decisionmaking, both on broader social problems as well as on issues of their own life and development. Here must be born in mind the topical tasks which today confront society as a whole as regards the further development of the system of socialist self-management, the realization of economic stabilization policy, the promotion of collective work and responsibility and the democratization of sociopolitical relations as a whole, and the realization of the conception of all-people's defense and social self-protection and, in general, the strengthening of the country's defense capacity.

4. A separate publication is to be published with the aim of broader and more direct utilization of the assessments and positions of this session in the forthcoming activity of organizations and organs of the League of Communists and of all sociopolitical and other organs and organizations.

Adoption of October Session Conclusions

LD212227 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1233 GMT 21 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Belgrade--At the 10th session of the LCY Central Committee yesterday, the conclusions of the 8th session of the Central Committee were adopted.

The document reads as follows: At the eighth session held on 18 October 1979 the LCY Central Committee reviewed the state of and topical questions concerning the ideopolitical, organizational, cadre and action capability of the League of Communists in realizing the leading role in society and to fulfil the congress tasks. Particular analysis was made of the role and content of the work of municipal organizations of the league and its organs with regard to the functioning and development of the political system of socialist self-managing democracy.

On the basis of a very broad critical review of the topical social, ideological and political trends, results in realizing the tasks of the 11th LCY Congress and the League of Communists' fitness to function in the political system of socialist self-management, the content, method and results of the work of basic and municipal organizations of the league and their organs, and also of the introductory report and discussion at the eighth session, the LCY Central Committee adopted at the 10th session the following conclusions:

I.

1. The consolidation and further development of the heritage of our socialist revolution, the complex and responsible tasks in construction of socialist self-managing relations and of the political system of socialist self-management democracy demands that the League of Communists should, in accordance with the positions and decisions of the 10th and 11th LCY congresses, constantly promote and raise to the highest level the quality of ideopolitical, organizational and action capability and should direct its revolutionary practical activity toward the most important tasks of the present time. In order to successfully realize its social role and tasks, the League of Communists must constantly strengthen its revolutionary ideopolitical unity on the bases of the programs and policy adopted at the LCY congresses and of the experience gained from socialist self-managing social practice, increase its organizational capability and strengthen the action, unity and responsibility of communists in implementing the standpoints and policy of the LCY, strengthen the working class complement by systematic admission of a greater number of working people and young men and women, and insure the appropriate national structure of the League of Communists in accordance with the positions of the 10th and 11th LCY congresses.

Today the League of Communists is in a state of organized action and advancement in all fields of struggle for socialist self-management. The results achieved, as well as the manner of communists' activity, however, are not yet in keeping with the real possibilities and social needs and demands of working people and citizens. There are instances of failure to adhere to and of violation of the agreed conclusions, accords and agreements, tardiness in the preparation, adoption and implementation of social accords and self-managing agreements, and various forms of etatist-bureaucratic and monopolist behavior and an opportunist attitude adopted by organizations and organs of the League of Communists to such trends. In the League of Communists there are a considerable number of examples in connection with these questions of ideological neutralism and conformism: There is a lack of democratic open discussion and struggle of views in the building of ideological and political unity and of more responsible behavior of communists within the framework of the self-management system in the efforts to overcome these problems more speedily. Both the substance of work and the democratic procedure in the building of unity, the appropriate democratic forms of communists' activities and communications with other socialist forces are essential in the efforts to achieve ideological and action unity and efficiency in the work of the organizations and organs of the League of Communists.

Unity and the substance and forms of work thus developed will contribute to the further affirmation of delegate decisionmaking and to a more efficient search for the solutions to the numerous questions which manifest themselves in the pluralism of self-managing interests.

Communists, organizations and organs of the League of Communists must today look for the proper places, sources and encouragement for action, above all in the problems which are tackled by the meetings of working people, self-management organs, delegations and delegate assemblies, sociopolitical and social organizations, social councils and other subjects of the political system of socialist self-management.

The successful realization of the rule of the working class, working people and citizens in the broad system of self-managing and delegate relations calls for greater self-initiative, independence and preparedness for ideopolitical action on the part of the members and basic organizations and organs of the League of Communists. Of particular importance in this respect is the preparation and activity of the basic organizations of the League of Communists in the basic organizations of associated labor and local communities. Consequently, the activity of communists and the organizations and organs of the League of Communists and their work programs should be concerned with fundamental questions of common interest to all the working people and citizens in their own environment and in the broader work and sociopolitical communities, and should establish the essence and direction of the continued progress made by socialist self-managing democracy in its self-managing organizations and communities.

2. The organizations and organs of the League of Communists should more intensely and resolutely direct their activities toward the promotion and consolidation of self-managing income-based relations and socialist self-managing contents of all social decisions; toward ideopolitical encouragement for self-managing planning in associated labor and sociopolitical communities; toward the pooling of labor and resources especially in the field of production and trade and production and finance organizations; toward the development of the free exchange of labor between the organizations of associated labor in material production and those in the field of social activities and, in keeping with this, toward the consistent implementation and promotion of the role of self-managing interest communities and toward the further affirmation of the system of self-managing agreement seeking and social consultations.

It is necessary to increase the responsibility of the members, organizations and organs of the League of Communists for the consistent implementation of the policy of economic stabilization and especially for the strengthening of the position held by our economy in the international division of labor; for the slowing down of the growth rate of all forms of consumption; for savings in the use of social resources; for a slower growth of prices, and so forth. It is necessary to pursue constant, resolute political action and to increase responsibility for the observance of the law, the consistent application of self-managing agreements and social accords and for the implementation of the measures of the policy of economic stabilization.

The League of Communists must be able to promptly grasp problems encountered in the work of the delegate system and the sociopolitical and social organizations, to develop its activity in the delegate self-managing system so that the latter can function as successfully as possible, and to draw from this questions and themes for its own work and for the formulation of its own attitudes. The organizations and organs of the League of Communists in all the self-managing organizations and communities should adopt ideological and political attitudes and formulate guidelines for the activity of communists in delegations, delegate assemblies and sociopolitical organizations and should contribute with their own work to the creation of conditions necessary for the most consistent delegate and self-managing decisionmaking.

As the champions of ideopolitical action aimed at the broadest mobilization of all the subjective forces, working people and citizens in all-people's defense and social self-protection, the LC organizations and organs must strive for and exercise influence on the involvement of all the subjects of the political system and especially of the organs and bodies concerned with orientation, coordination and management in this field.

In the course of their activity in the organs, institutions and working bodies of the system of socialist self-managing democracy, communists and the basic organizations and organs of the League of Communists or their delegations, are required to raise questions promptly, on the basis of arguments, and propose solutions in self-managing organs, delegate assemblies, sociopolitical and social organizations; and to strenghen the awareness that any individual or narrow interests can be harmonized and achieved only through self-management, that is, through consultations and agreement seeking within the framework of the common interests of society and in keeping with the working class essence of the policy of the League of Communists.

3. It is an obligation of the members, organs and organizations to involve themselves in a concrete manner and to a greater extent in the strengthening of the communists' moral image and strive for their activity and behavior in keeping with the essence and demands of socialist self-managing ethics as an expression of the values of our socialist self-managing ethics as an expression of the values of our socialist revolution and the interests and goals of the working class and our nations and nationalities. It is necessary to struggle for this within our entire delegate self-managing system in the field of all social and human relations.

The members, basic organizations and organs of the League of Communists must struggle most resolutely against the not infrequent examples of the kind of behavior of individuals and groups which runs counter to the essence of our socialist self-managing ethics, regardless of whether this is a matter of the appropriation of social property and attempts to establish group-property relations, the appropriation of income not warranted by the results of work, spending in excess of what is possible, idleness and unjustified sick leave, settlement of housing and other problems outside the framework of accords reached through self-management, or disregard for regulations, or bribery, corruption and various privileges.

It is essential to maintain broad and constant activity by communists and all socialist forces with the aim of developing socialist self-managing awareness and ethics. The organizations and organs of the League of Communists are duty-bound to raise the question of accountability of those members of the League of Communists who do not behave and do not work in keeping with the policy and attitudes of the League of Communists and whose practical work is not aimed toward the implementation of social accords and self-managing agreements, as well as of those who have an irresponsible attitude to the decisions adopted in the institutions of the political systems.

4. The basis organizations of the League of Communists are under a permanent obligation to cultivate their members' independence and creative initiatve and the kind of relations between communists in which they will openly, critically and with arguments point out shortcomings in work and make proposals concerning work, democratically and on an equal footing have discussions in their organizations with the aim of reaching accord on the obligations and concrete tasks of their members. In this way they will systematically strengthen their ideopolitical and action unity and responsibility for the carrying out of the policy and attitudes of the League of Communists, and direct, give concrete and timely assistance to and comprehensively assess their members' work.

The basic organizations are also dutybound to examine, in good time and in a critical manner, the questions of economic, political and other social relations and the entire development of the basic organizations of associated labor and the local communities and to arrive at concrete attitudes and conclusions concerning the activity of their members or delegates in all the forms and organs of self-managing and sociopolitical activity of working people and citizens. These are the basic prerequisites for the responsible and efficient fulfillment of, among other things, the attitudes and tasks formulated in the basic organization of the League of Communists and for the concrete and resolute involvement of all the members in practical work.

Communists are dutybound to struggle against bureaucratic-technocratic tendencies and attempts to reduce the basic organizations of the League of Communists to the level of representatives and champions of monopolistic and selfish interests and thus become an appendage of managerial organs. The implementation of the ideological and political role of the League of Communists presupposes involvement in all environments such as which will contribute to the expression of pluralism of self-managing interests and insure constant self-managing coordination of interests, and prevent politization of group-ownership and other selfish interests.

5. For successful exchange of experience, the coordination of positions and agreements concerning the action of basic organizations of the League of Communists, as well as further afield, various forms and methods of ideopolitical activity and action organization are especially important. They should contribute to making members more broadly equipped and to the strengthening of the role of the basic organizations in the overall ideopolitical and social activity of the League of Communists.

To implement the numerous tasks which are common to the basic organization of associated labor and the local community, in which there are several basic organizations of the League of Communists, it is necessary to organize standing action conferences. In the local communities these conferences are constituted from members, or rather delegates, of the territorial basic organizations of the League of Communists in the area of the local community. The standing action conferences must not become organs of the League of Communists or take over the role and responsibility of the basic organizations and organs of the League of Communists, determined by the statute, as regards the adoption of political positions and mandatory decisions.

In the solution of common problems in the work communities, work and composite organizations of associated labor and in local communities, it is necessary to practice such various forms of casual action linking all communists as thematic conferences, with a changeable composition of delegates, meetings, consultations, seminars, and similar forms of discussions between communists and coordination of programs of their ideopolitical activity. Communists in the basic organizations of associated labor and work communities are also engaged in forms of casual action organization in the local community. The initiative to undertake suitable forms of ideopolitical activity and action organization of communists must be taken by every basic organization and organ of the League of Communists. Every member of the League of Communists can also take this initiative.

The initiative and role of the secretaries and secretariats of the basic organizations of the League of Communists are important in the further development of ideopolitical activity and action organization of communists. As regards the implementation of the role and tasks of the basic organization of the League of Communists in the basic organization of associated labor and local community, it must primarily be oriented toward its substance and method of work.

Statutory decisions of the municipal conferences of the League of Communists and decisions on the organization of basic organizations of the League of Communists must be adapted to the more developed ideopolitical activity and action organizations of communists and, if need be, constantly amended.

6. The achieved mass level, variety of forms and level of organization of ideopolitical education obligate all organizations and organs of the League of Communists to pay even greater attention to the qualitative improvement and more effective ideopolitical equipment of the members of the League of Communists, as well as to closer links between the contents of the program of ideopolitical training and the needs of self-managing social practice in the environment in which the basic organizations of the LC work, and with concrete actions of the League of Communists. It is therefore necessary to use the system of ideopolitical education even more as a direct application of Marxist theory in concrete actions, which requires changes and addenda to the present education program.

The increasing number of newly-admitted and young members requires the organizations and organs of the League of Communists to carry out intensive and varied ideopolitical and theoretical work and to engage young communists in a concrete manner in all tasks and in all areas of socialist self-managing building. It is especially necessary to pay attention to ideological-political work while preparing young people for entry into the League of Communists.

7. The essence and character of the cadre policy is today the expression of the continuity of the revolution which emanates from the aims, content and practical tasks of social development. Further democratization of the cadre policy in the League of Communists and society is an essential precondition for enabling the working class and all working people to decide on the cadre policy. This is an essential condition for overcoming the phenomena of private as well as monopolist decisionmaking concerning cadre problems.

Communists--delegates and members of self-managing and social organs, especially in the Socialist Alliance, trade unions and the Socialist Youth Federation--must struggle against sectarianism in the cadre policy, and energetically oppose the phenomena of bureaucratic and sectarian interpretation of the content and the abuses of criteria of moral-political suitability. They must be fully engaged in the election of active, constructive and competent people to the self-managing and social organs; people who affirm themselves through their work and patriotism, who are ready to strive in keeping with the LCY program and policy, whether they are members of the League of Communists or not. This makes it necessary for communists to insure that the Socialist Alliance--in keeping with its constitutional obligation--follows democratic procedures regarding the nomination and election of people to self-managing, public and other social functions, and that it consistently applies the principles and criteria of the cadre policy determined by the 10th and 11th LCY congresses, plans cadre requirements on a long-term basis, and systematically guides, trains and educates cadres. In the organizations and organs of the Socialist Alliance, communists must strive to create conditions which will keep the work of self-managing and social organs and organizers of public functions constantly open to social assessment and control and to prevent the tendency to reproduce political professionalism by consistently applying the principles of cadre policy.

The implementation of Comrade Tito's initiative to further strengthen collective work and responsibility and to introduce the 1-year mandate also demands that collective organs be comprised of members who can successfully cooperate in the work and carry out the most responsible duties and functions in the elected organ. For this reason, the League of Communists must pay greater attention to the corresponding cadre composition of collective organs, that is, to all the members, in the League of Communists as well as in other organs and institutions of the political system.

The cadre base must be constantly expanded by including young people and women in the performance of responsible social work and duties in keeping with their social commitment, bearing in mind the consistent observance of criteria and agreements on the cadre policy, especially concerning its class essence. It is necessary to insure the class, social and national structure of cadres in all environments (local communities, communes and so forth).

Regarding the election of representatives of the republics and provinces to the organs and organizations of the federation, it is necessary to insure the required quality and corresponding national composition of these cadres. It is also necessary to insure corresponding quality and republican, provincial and national representation of cadres regarding professional work in the organs and organizations of the federation. Suitable material and other living and working conditions must be created for cadres who are assuming duties in the organs and organizations of the federation.

An analysis should be carried out in all environments of the existing social agreements and self-managing agreements on the cadre policy. They should be amended and coordinated with the policies and decisions of the 11th LCY Congress, the republican congresses and provincial conferences of the League of Communists and especially with Comrade Tito's initiative and the conclusions of the LCY Central Committee Presidium concerning the advancement of collective work and responsibility. In this framework, it is necessary to seek the best solutions for regulating conditions of service and for compensating the bearers of certain social functions which individuals will professionally perform for 1 or more years.

II.

1. More efficient functioning of the political system of socialist self-management and strengthening of the basic organization of the League of Communists, as the fundamental form of organization of communists and the basic subject of the overall policy and activity of the League of Communists, requires constant and systematic building of the municipal organization of the League of Communists as the cohesive force of ideopolitical activity and political work of all members, basic organizations and organs of the League of Communists.

In this sense the municipal conference and its committee must constantly democratize and promote collective work and still more base their political activity on the initiatives and proposals of members and basic organizations of the League of Communists, as well as on problems which appear in the basic organizations of the League of Communists and in the functioning of the delegate system in the municipality. It is necessary to consolidate the practice of insuring that the positions and documents which are important for the activity of the entire municipal organization of the League of Communists are adopted after a discussion among members, who must even more directly and successfully participate in the creation and implementation of the policy of the League of Communists in the municipality and the wider social community.

It is necessary to develop various further methods and forms of wider meetings and agreements between communists, including thematic and similar conferences, consultative meetings, rallies, seminars, accords and the like in order to implement more efficiently the topical tasks, decisions and policy of the League of Communists, to democratize work and to strengthen its ideopolitical unity. These forms of wider meetings and accords should be used especially when the agenda includes major questions from individual fields of social and economic activity or other questions which are important for the entire municipality and the wider community. Positions adopted at such meetings represent directives for ideopolitical activity of communists in the organs of self-management, delegations, sociopolitical organizations and among workers and citizens.

2. The municipal conference of the League of Communists must become even more involved in the process of self-managing, delegate and conference work and decisionmaking in the municipality. It must mobilize and direct ideopolitical activity of the members of the League of Communists in the delegate bodies and sociopolitical organizations and apply the practice of regular (?scrutiny) of their activity and pay greater attention to the development of stronger ties between the delegates, delegations and delegate base. It is necessary to increase the responsibility of communist delegates for providing timely information to organs of the municipal organization of the League of Communists about problems which they face in the work of delegate assemblies, organs and work bodies of the Socialist Alliance and so on, and, when necessary, to demand the adoption of political stands by the corresponding organ.

A more successful implementation of the social role of the League of Communists in the political system of socialist self-management requires that the municipal conferences of the League of Communists establish and constantly develop various democratic forms and methods of communication with the organs of sociopolitical organizations, delegations, organs of self-managing organizations and communities, in keeping with mutual agreements, and that they actively participate in the work of conferences held by delegates in the municipality in order to contribute to the adoption of positions on concrete questions and of sociopolitical and delegate decisions. The municipal conference must direct communists, as members of corresponding self-managing and social organs and as delegates of the League of Communists in the sociopolitical chambers of the municipal assemblies, conferences of the Socialist Alliance and so on, to contribute to an autonomous, responsible and successful performance of the role and tasks also of all other social factors of the political system of socialist self-management, in keeping with their functions as determined by the Constitution. Greater coordination and agreement is necessary among all subjective socialist forces within the framework of the municipal conference of the Socialist Alliance in order to achieve greater efficiency of action and responsibility in ideopolitical activity.

3. The constant enrichment of the substance and methods of work, the development of democratic relations and the promotion of collective work and responsibility in the formulation and realization of policies, a more adequate level of organization and, in particular, the cadre preparedness of the municipal conferences of the League of Communists and their committees for more efficient work are the key questions which determine the successful realization of the role and activity of the organizations and organs of the League of Communists in the municipality in the system of socialist self-management. This imposes the need for the municipal conferences and committees of the League of Communists to more quickly eradicate in their method of work the old practice which, among other things, is reflected in the concentration of political initiative and decisionmaking in the committees. It is necessary to strengthen and affirm the role of the municipal conference of the League of Communists as the highest organ of the League of Communists in the municipality, in which initiatives are made and taken and in which ideopolitical attitudes are adopted through democratic discussion on all the key questions of the promotion of self-managing relations, the political system of socialist self-management and social and economic development.

It must be the organizer and coordinator of the activity of the basic organizations of the League of Communists and a factor of ideopolitical and action unity of the communists of the municipality. The members of the conference should also broaden their activity outside the basic organizations of the League of Communists which elected them to the conference and should be responsible for the situation in the municipal organization as a whole. It is necessary to promote cooperation and direct links with the members and basic organizations of the League of Communists by means of direct communication and a mutual exchange of information.

This method of work will contribute to a better understanding and solution of problems, formulation of policy and consultations about actions.

The aktivs of communist workers are a significant method and form of work of the municipal conference. They make a considerable contribution, among other things, to the efforts and the growing and increasingly direct class orientation of the League of Communists. It is therefore essential that they base their work primarily on the problems which stem from the basic organizations of associated labor and the vital interests and needs of the working class and all working people in associated labor and so exercise an even greater influence on the formation of attitudes and decisions of the basic and municipal organizations of the League of Communists. This is the reason why it is essential that they be constantly involved in all ideopolitical activity in the municipality.

4. The municipal conferences of the League of Communists must be constantly involved, active and present in the process of self-managing and delegate decisionmaking and sociopolitical consultations and must be responsible for political action in the municipality. Because of this they should meet more often and--in keeping with their needs and their future role--should have the appropriate number of members, on which the central and provincial committees of the League of Communists will adopt an attitude in keeping with concrete conditions and needs.

The committees of the municipal conferences of the League of Communists should work as collective political-executive organs of the conferences. In their work they must be oriented toward the conferences and be responsible to them. It is very important to strengthen their cadre composition and make it possible for all members to involve themselves in work to a equal degree and have the same rights and joint-and-personal responsibility for the activity of the committee as a whole. They should develop the ability to organize the linking up of the everyday activity of members and basic organizations of the League of Communists primarily in the realization of attitudes adopted by the conferences.

A contribution to this kind of role of the committees will also be made by the appropriate number of their members, which will be decided by the municipal conferences. The presidents or presiding members of the sociopolitical organizations, municipal assemblies and other organs can--in keeping with the statutory decision of the municipal organization of the League of Communists--be elected to the municipal conferences of the League of Communists in accordance with the criteria used in the election of members of the conference. However, they should not be "ex officio" members of the committee and could be invited to the committee's individual meetings. The central and provincial committees of the League of Communists will adopt definite attitudes on these questions.

The working bodies set up by the conferences and the committees are significant for the realization of collective work. Their number should be reduced and they should primarily be set up for ideopolitical, organizational and cadre questions of the League of Communists, for ideopolitical training of members, for all-peoples defense and social self-protection, for work on the history of the LCY, for proposals, petitions and complaints and so forth, in order to avoid duplication with the working bodies of other sociopolitical organizations.

A more direct participation in the consideration of broader topical social questions of the promotion and efficient functioning of the political system, the development of socioeconomic relations, the economy, education, culture and so forth should be achieved in the assemblies of sociopolitical communities and their bodies, in social councils, in the sections and organs of the Socialist Alliance, the trade unions and other organizations in which members of the conference and other members of the League of Communists should also take part in agreement with these organizations.

The practice of achieving a direct and live contact between the organs of the League of Communists and the basic organizations and members of the League of Communists by means of setting up working groups of the municipal and higher organs of the League of Communists, through various forms of action and so forth, has proved itself to be a good method of work and should be further developed. It is necessary to continue to develop direct democratic communications and mutual exchanges of information between the central and provincial committees and the municipal and basic organizations of the League of Communists, through the conveying of experience and the joint assessment and settling of problems, and hold consultations on actions and develop responsibility for the carrying out of tasks. Firmer links between the basic organizations and the organs of the League of Communists are insured by means of the more frequent and direct participation of the members of organs of the League of Communists in the work of basic organizations of the League of Communists and by assisting the latter in raising their capability and settling concrete problems.

5. The realization of Comrade Tito's initiative and the conclusions of the LCY Central Committee presidium on democratization, promotion of collective work and responsibility, the introduction of the principle of the 1-year term for the president in the municipal conferences of the League of Communists and the 2-year term for the secretary of the committee, should be started in the course of this year wherever this has not yet been done. The practical solutions in the elaboration and carrying out of Comrade Tito's initiative and--in keeping with this--of the presidium's conclusions on the democratization of relations and on collective work and responsibility, as well as the corresponding organizational forms and methods of work of organs of the League of Communists in the municipality--especially of the municipal conference--may be formulated in the new way through the statutory decisions of the municipal organizations of the League of Communists in keeping with the LCY statute, the attitudes and decisions of the central and provincial committees of the League of Communists and the conclusions of the LCY Central Committee Presidium.

The municipal conferences of the League of Communists could have their own president who, where this is allowed by the statutes, would also be in charge of the work of the conference committee. In the case of this kind of organization, the committee secretary would organize its work in implementing the attitudes and decisions of the conference, and coordinate the activities of the executive secretaries and so forth. The realization of some of the operational-executive functions of the committee demands the introduction of the function of executive secretary. The term of office of the president of the municipal conference of the League of Communists would be 1 year and that of the secretary of the committee 2 years. The terms of office of the executive secretaries could last as long as the term of office of the conference. Whether, and how many, executive secretaries will carry out this function on a professional basis will be decided by the municipal conferences of the League of Communists.

6. Along with the complete elaboration of the constitutional role of the commune, it is necessary to continue to study the manner of work and organization of the municipal organization of the League of Communists and its organs in the interest of the most successful realization of its place and role in the political system of socialist self-management. The proposed amendments and addenda to the statutes for the next congresses and conferences of the League of Communists should be prepared on this basis.

7. The LCY Central Committee requires all members, basic organizations and organs of the League of Communists to establish the concrete tasks and programs of concrete activities on their realization on the basis of the attitudes and tasks specified in these conclusions, as well as on the basis of the corresponding attitudes of the central and provincial committees with regard to this sphere and the situation in their environments.